We Like THE LADIES

To come to our store-whether they come to buy or not. We always try to have something new to interest them. Just now

China Silks

And the best values ever shown.

125 pieces of figured China Silks, 24 inches wide, black and col-ored ground. Handsome pat-terns. Well worth 75c; now...,

100 pieces figured China Silks, 26 finches wide. Exclusive designs. 69c Goods that ordinarily sell for \$1 a yard; now Yard

We want our "out of town" patrons to take advantage of this offer also. If you cannot some, send for samples.

L. S. Ayres & Co. STYLES 16 and 18

In case you give us a call, when you are looking for a PIANO, ask to be shown style 16 or 18

FISCHER

MUSICIANS, as well as teachers of high standing, are using the

FISCHER PIANO

and speak of it in the highest terms. We carry a full line in the different woods, and they are beautiful.

BALDWIN & CO

Nos. 95 & 97 North Pennsylvania St.

FOR DECORATION

TEACHERS.

COMPLETE OF CHINA In all the newest shapes.

115-piece Dinner Set, in old Eng-

lish blue, for \$16.87. 103-piece Dinner Set, \$9.47.

SEE THEM IN THE WINDOW THIS WEEK

Also, see our Chamber Sets, in blues and pinks, and all the newest colors.

AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

They will interest you as well as the goods.



ART EMPORIUM.

Telephone 500.

All this week exhibit of new Water Colors

GRUELLE, Free

> THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian St.



PENSION DAY EVILS.

Little Incidents Noted by the Union Soldiers' League Committee.

A meeting of the Union Soldiers' League of Marion county will be held in Grand Army Hall this evening. During the past week this organization showed its usefulprotecting pensioners against sharpers and keeping them out of the dives. For two days two squads of five men each under the direction of Major W. M. Cochran and Past Commander Noble, with police powers, assisted the police in protecting those men whose habits or weakness would have made them the easy victims of the sharpers and dive keepers. A number of men were rescued and sent home. The names of several were found who so waste their money that, before another payday, efforts will be made to have guardians appointed to draw their pensions and devote the money to their support. One case was found where a man drawing a large pension first pays his board bill for three months and then spends the rest in de-bauchery, leaving him in need of clothing and other necessaries. He was found in a barrel house on West Washington street in a beastly state of intoxication. Inquiry will be made to see if there is not a law which will reach dive keepers who get such men drunk on their premises and keep them there.

The case of a poor widow came to the attention of the watchers. She has been the victim of a money-lending shark. She could not pay him all and gave him her check to return her \$20 of \$36. When he got it into his hands he offered to return her \$6. She refused to take it and made complaint at Grand Army headquarters. Major Cochran and his associates Noble and Bouz took the matter up and frightened the shark so that he returned the check. The woman was absolutely poor, being almost barefoot. The committee be-lieve in the payment of all pensions by check sent to the address of the pensioner. It is work of this sort that the Union Veteran League has undertaken and the men who have taken it up are in earnest and those who take the advantage of veterans or their widows who are poor will be likely to hear from this body of men whose number will soon be a thousand at least.

The Hoosier Schoolmaster. That old, but ever interesting story, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," by Edward Eggleston, has been dramatized, and will be played by a company of pupils selected from among those studying civil government at Indianapolis High School No. 1 The scenery to be used in the production is now being made especially for the purpose. Great attention has been given to details. Night performances will be given in High School Hall on May 17 and 18 and a matinee on May 19. The price of admission has been fixed at 25 cents, and the profits

will be devoted to founding a library for the civil government department. New Hat Racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

POINTS FOR DEFENSE

Several Counts in the Bank Case Indictments Weakened.

Teller Robinson Under Cross-Examination by Mr. Winter-Some Drafts That Were Paid.

The cross-examination of Mr. Robinson in the bank case was continued all day yesterday. It was taken up count by count in regular order and in a systematic manner to show that the bank paid out no money on the paper of the cabinet company. The defense on these counts will be that the cabinet company paid the surplus of all paper on its branches which the branches were not able to pay themselves. They will show that drafts given in renewal of former drafts were usually for smaller amounts than the first drafts and the surplus was made up by the branch concerns out of the profits of the business. The examination of Teller Robinson by Mr. Winter developed the fact that the government had not sustained its case in one or

At the present rate of the cross-examination Mr. Robinson will be under the fire of counsel for the defense for about three days longer. After that time the re-direct examination by the government will begin and will probably consume a day or

REPLACING THE MONEY.

Judge Baker Rules on This Feature

of the Evidence. The court convened promptly at 9 o'clock, with Mr. Robinson still on the stand, under cross-examination by Mr. Winter. The first question asked was a request from Mr. Winter that the witness turn to the account of the cabinet company with the bank on Feb. 28, 1893, and tell the condition of the account on that day. The witness said on that day the account of the cabinet company was overdrawn \$5,212.19. He was then asked to state the condition of the account on July 13, 1893, and said the company had a credit balance of \$134.15. Mr. Winter then asked if this did not show a Winter then asked if this did not show a that day were \$11,286.04, of which \$9,154.52 road with long fence poles, at one end of which were handkerchiefs in imitation of the army's flags. objected to the question on the grounds that it was asking for the opinion of the witness. Judge Baker overruled the objection, however, saying that the witness was testifying as an expert, and had shown that he knew more about bookkeeping and banking than the court or the jury. The witness said the books did show such a reduction. The cross-examination was then taken up at the point where it had been dropped at the time of the adjournment Saturday afternoon. Just prior to the adjournment the witness had testified to the aggregate amount of deposits between March 1 and July 13, 1893. The witness yesterday morning took up the checks drawn during this time and gave their amounts by months, as follows: March, \$54,331.82; April, \$58,-693.71; May, \$69,452.24; June, \$60,371.89; July, \$9,256.43, making a total of checks drawn during the period amounting to \$242,106.08. The witness was then asked to go through these checks and state which ones were given by the cabinet company to the bank to take up notes and returned drafts. After the computation had been made, he said the total amount of these checks was \$115,-126.14. In addition to the checks, he said, there were also a number of checks for small amounts payable to the bank for interest charges on the paper of the cabinet company. He was then asked to give the amount of deposits from July 13 to the date of the suspension of the bank. The deposits amounted to \$8,371.63, and the checks for the same period were \$8,179.10 the same period were \$8,179.10. Mr. Winter then directed his attention to count No. 2 of the indictment. This count

charges the misapplication of \$8,626.50 on Feb. 20, 1893, which was the date of a London draft for that amount. Mr. Winter was tracing the course of this draft through its steps of forwarding

and collection for the purpose of showing that no money was lost to the bank through this transaction. Mr. Burke objected to this line of cross-examination. He said they had shown the deposit of this money and credit received upon it by the cabinet company under the count charging misapplication of the funds. He thought, while the evidence sought by the cross-examination was legitimate defense, it should be introduced by the defense under direct examination.

Judge Baker overruled the objection, how-ever. He said: "It certainly makes no difference whatever what was done with the money or whether it was afterwards replaced or not if, in the first instance, it was misapplied wilfully and with the intent to defraud the association. The offense would defraud the association. The offense would then have been complete in itself and the fact that the money was subsequently paid back would not purge of the crime. But it is proper to show, and I have been allowing this somewhat lengthy and tedious cross-examination upon the question of intent. It is not for me to say how much weight the subsequent refunding of the money should have as going to prove that the original intent had not been to defraud the association."

the association.' Mr. Burke said he had not questioned the competence of the evidence, but had questioned whether it was legitimate cross-ex-

Judge Baker-You have introduced evidence upon which, if not rebutted, you are entitled to ask the jury to find a willful misapplication of the funds of the bank with intent to defraud the association. On cross-examination the defense has a right, not only to repel your facts but introduce other and new facts to explain them away. The witness traced the draft till it was found that the amount of it had been subsequently repaid to the bank. The crossexamination was then directed to count No. 3, which charges the misapplication of \$6,318 on Dec. 21, 1892. On that day a note of that amount by the London branch was deposited in the bank to the credit of the cabinet company and Chicago exchange for the amount issued to the cabinet company. The same process of tracing this draft was gone through with, and it was shown that the money was not repaid. The cross-examination was then directed to count No. 4, which charges the misapplication of \$3,272.29 on May 20, 1893, on which day that amount way checked out by the cabinet company. It was shown that the total deposits on that day and a few days

following were \$6,394.10, which reduced the overdraft to a little over \$300.

Then count No. 5, which charges the misapplication of \$7,006 on Dec. 12, 1892, was taken up. It was shown that on that day there was deposited by the cabinet company paper on its customers amounting to \$338.21. and two days later a London draft for \$4,-This draft was traced as the former ones had been, and it was shown to have traversed the same circle and was finally paid to the bank. Of the money drawn out on that day \$2,875 was for the pay roll of the company.

DEFENSE GAINS A FEW POINTS. It Weakens the Government's Case on Several Counts.

Upon the convening of the court for the afternoon session Mr. Winter called the attention of Mr. Robinson to the London draft for \$8,626, which is the foundation for count No. 2. In the morning session Mr. Robinson had failed to find any entry, failing to show the subsequent payment of this draft. During the noon session Mr. Winter had made an examination concerning this draft, and by the examination of the witness succeeded in showing that this draft had been paid. Mr. Winter then directed his attention to count No. 6, which charges the misappropriation of \$4,131 on Jan. 10, 1893. Mr. Robinson said on that day a Chicago draft for that amount had been purchased and a London draft for the same amount was deposited. In answer to questions by Mr. Winter, it was then shown that the bank had two drafts amounting to \$4,276.80, dated in October, 1892, which became due on Jan 15, and the draft of Jan. 10 was to take up these two drafts. Then count No. 7 was taken. It charges the misappropriation on Dec. 12, 1892, of \$5,297.40, the amount of Chicago exchange issued on that day, and it was shown that a London draft for f1,000 was deposited on the same day. The Chicago draft was paid in Chicago three days later. It was shown that the draft which was made the basis of this count was drawn for the purpose of paying drafts for a larger sum, which had been deposited during July and August preceding, and which fell due at about this time. Then the condition of the accounts between the cabinet company and the London branch under

date of Dec. 1 and 2 was examined, and it

was shown that the London branch was indebted to the cabinet company in the sum of \$1,386.40.

Count No. 8 charges the misappropriation of \$2,794.50 on Sept. 23, 1892. It was shown by the cross-examination under this count that Chicago exchange had been purchased on that day for \$2,794.50, and that on the following day there was a credit to the company if \$5,048.95, a part of which was a London draft for \$2,794.50. It was then shown that the draft made the basis of this count was for the purpose of taking up a draft of May 7, which matured at about this time. The purpose of this detailed cross-examination was to show that these drafts were drawn to take up other drafts, it being the practice of the cabinet company to send to the London branch money to meet its drafts when it had not sufficient money on hand, the London branch paying as large per cent. of the draft as it was able to with the proceeds of the London business.

It was shown that the total deposits on Sept. 24, exclusive of the London draft, was \$2,325.25, a part of which was paper on customers of the cabinet company.

Count No. 9 was then taken up. It has reference to the transactions of the date of July 14, 1893. On that day a draft for \$3,-467.23 on the American Desk and Seating Company of Chicago was deposited together with other paper, making the total deposits for the day amount to \$3,597.23. The total checks paid that day amounted to \$3,666.44. On the day before the cabinet company had a credit balance which, in addition to the deposits of that day, made a credit of \$3,-673.38 to its account on July 14, against which checks were drawn for \$3,666.44. Of the checks paid that day one was for \$2,282.10, to take out a returned draft for that amount on the American Desk and Seating Company, and one was for \$1,185.13, to take out the Boker draft. No money was drawn from the bank on either of these. The total amount of money paid out of the bank to the cabinet company's account that day was \$99.21. Mr. Winter then showed that the Boker draft, which has frequently come up during the case, was not paid to the cabinet company until four days after the

bank had suspended. The cross-examination was next directed The cross-examination was next directed to count No. 11. This count charges the misapplication of \$5,525 on Feb. 18, 1893. On that date a check for \$2,550 was given by the cabinet company to purchase New York exchange to take up paper of the Wooten company. It was then shown that the bank held a draft of the Wooten company for this amount which fell due on Feb. 17: for this amount which fell due on Feb. 17 it was also shown that this draft had been paid at the Richmond bank, to which it was sent on Feb. 21. Aside from this check to purchase New York exchange there were checks drawn on Feb. 18 amounting to \$2,-975 for the pay roll. The total deposits for that day were \$6,001.15, which included the new draft of \$2,500 on the Wooten company, which was credited to the cabinet company at \$2,496.15. The remainder of the deposits were notes, drafts, etc., on various persons

was in two drafts to take the place of cash items held in the drawer of the receiving teller, the balance of \$2,131.52 was made up of the Boker draft, credited at \$1,175.80 and customers' paper. The total checks on that day amounted to \$2,871.24, including the check for the pay roll which was the amount charged to have been misapplied. Mr. Winter then went forward to the date of July 13 and showed that the two drafts deposited and held as cash items on July 14 were taken out on July 13 by three drafts which were held as cash items. The witness said he did not notice the exchange of drafts till the morning of July 14, when he observed that the two drafts held as cash items in his drawer had been replaced by the three new ones. The deposit ticket had been dated by stamp "July 13," but this had been crossed out and the figure "15" written over it with ink. The witness did not know when this correction had been

Count No. 12 charged the misapplication of \$1,610.72 on June 12, 1893. The total deposits on that day were \$2,265.60, which was a draft on the American Desk and Seating Company of Chicago, the face value of which was \$2,282.10. He said the amount of this draft was credited to the American Desk and Seating Company on May 31, and without this credit it would have owed the cabinet company \$1,968.78. This draft on the desk and seating company was never sent forward and on June 29 the desk and seat-ing company sent to the cabinet company a note for \$2,517.12 to take it up. The checks drawn on June 12 was the amount charged in the indictment to have been mis-

The court then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning. Before adjourning the court Judge Baker announced that it would very soon be necessary to begin holding one hour longer each day and the sessions would run till 12:30 and 5:30 instead of 12 and 5, as had been the practice.

THE RUSH FOR SEATS.

The Sale for the May Festival Will Be Immense.

There was a crowd of people about the Big Four ticket office yesterday morning long before the time announced for the beginning of the sale of seats for single concerts of the May Music Festival. It became so great that it was thought best to give out numbers, so that great confusion might not result when the sale began. One hundred and fifty numbers were thus given out, entitling their holders to precedence in the choice. The sale began at 9 o'clock and continued until 6 o'clock last evening. Arrangements for it had been so carefully made that there was little confusion or dissatisfaction. Three of the directors of the Music Festival Association were in attendance all day and personally conducted the sale, the demand be-

Unlike the experience of past seasons, the demand for seats was about equally divided among the various concerts, the difference being very little between them. More seats were sold yesterday perhaps for Wednesday night's concert, when Mme. ima Eames is to sing, although it is already evident that Marteau is one of the great drawing cards of the festival. The sale of seats for single performances will be continued this morning, and from now on until the close of the festival. Guided by the experience of past years, the directors have reserved a numbr of season seats for those who may desire them, but have thus far failed to buy. They are all for good locations. Although the sale yes-terday was large, there are still plenty of good seats in all parts of the house for all the concerts. The greatest musical festival in New

England is that at Springfield, Mass., which was held last week. Five concerts were given under the direction of Mr. George W. Chadwick, and the principal soloists were Mme. Eames, Ben Davies, Mile. Trebelli and Max Heinrich, all of whom will appear here. Strange as it may appear to some people, the artistic and popular success of the festival was made by Mr. Davies. The Republican, one of the most conservative papers of the country, says of him: "Mme. Eames was the great card of the festival, while Mr. Davies was almost unknown except to a few who had followed his career in the papers. There was all the more susprise when Mme. Eames was overshadowed by his magnificent singing. There was no cause for either to complain, however, for honors came easy last night, and a more enthusiastic audience has never been seen in the city. When an American audience finds articulate utterance it is indeed stirred to the depths.

"With the possible exception of Mr. Lloyd, there is probably no tenor now living who is so good an exponent of the grand oratorio style as Mr. Davies. It is a style adapted for vast audiences and magnificent distances, a style which irresistibly commands attention and instantly takes hold of the public as well as the critic. There are singers whose merits have to be pointed out to be appreciated. Mr. Davies is none of these; he is as obvious a phenomenon as the noonday sun. It does not take an astronomer to prove that luminary is shining, nore a musician to know that Mr. Davies is a great singer. His voice is of the robust tenor quality, with nothing soft or slight about it. It is, indeed, rather a very high baritone than a pure tenor quality, and the power and fullness of the lower register is

phenomenal." Indiana Trust Company Officers. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Indiana Trust Company, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers and directors were re-elected:

President, John P. Frenzel; first vice president, Frederick Fahnley; second vice president, E. G. Cornelius; secretary, John A. Butler
Directors—E. G. Cornelius, Frederick
Fahnley, Albert Lieber, F. G. Darlington,
Edward Hawkins, O. N. Frenzel, Henry W.
Lawrence, William Haueisen, Charles B.
Stuart, James F. Failey, J. P. Frenzel.

Kaox's Sailors at Daiton's. We desire to inform the ladles of Indian-apolis that we have appointed Dalton, the Hatter, our sole and exclusive agent for our high-grade sailors. E. M. KNOX, Fifth avenue, New York.

FRY HAS LEFT TOWN

Boasts, as He Goes, of His Cunning in Securing Assistance.

Batler Students Greet Him as H Passes Irvington-The Army Reaches Greenfield.

"General" Fry and his army, two hundred strong, left the city yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. The "General" slept at the barracks on Blake street Sunday night for the first time during his stay in this city, he having previously conducted his business in the parlors of a hotel, while his army was compelled to remain at the barracks. The "General" occupied one of the hardest cots in the barracks. This was to prove to the men his statement on first arriving in this city, that "what is good enough for my men is good enough for me," and also to "square" himself with his men. The sun had hardly appeared above the

horizon when the renowned "General" awoke, rubbed his eyes, arose, shook himself and prepared himself for the march to Washington. He was happy as he gave the orders for his army to prepare for the march. He had filled the treasury of the army by adroit scheming and putting up a poor mouth, and to citizens numbering over one hundred, who had gathered on the street to see the army's departure, he was not slow in boasting of his cunning. The army arose with punctuality. The meager morning meal was prepared, the men filed into the street before the barracks, the "General" and "Corporal" Mullen placed themselves at the head, the word was given, and the march was on. The men gave backward glances at the "fort" where they had idled away many an hour while citizens were out striving to provide for the comfort of the men. In the words of "Buckeye," a. Weary Watkins member of the aggregation: "I kin giv' it ter you fellers in so many words. This is th' softest snap we've struck since we left 'Frisco.

We hate to leave yer." The army marched east on Washington the army's flags.

The army reached Irvington about 9 o'clock and made a halt at the old street-car stables. Mrs. John Towers and her two o'clock and made a halt at the old streetcar stables. Mrs. John Towers and her two
daughters were waiting for the "General"
and shook hands cordially with him. A
orowd soon surrounded the men. Chapel
exercises were supposed to be going on at
that hour at the college, but fully threefourths of the students were lined up on
the highway, shouting themselves hoarse.
After Fry and each of his companions had
been cheered separately the army began to
look quite animated, and occasionally
spurred the boys on by shouting back that
the boys were all right and knew a good
thing when they saw it. The Butler yell
was given for the army's edification and
Fry was called on for a speech, which
he delivered with his eyes fixed on the
ground. He acknowledged the student element present and hoped that their learned
professors were over in college "molding
bullets of learning to hurl for the great
commonweal." The General and his army
were evidently well satisfied with their
ovation. Mrs. Towers went as far east
as Central avenue with Fry. Fry, at Irvington, did not speak in very compilmentary ton, did not speak in very complimentary terms of Indianapolis folks' hospitality. He said the treatment he had received there was all the harder to bear after the royal way in which he had been received at Terre Haute. One of the young soldiers seemed inclined to stop off and take a course in the university. He was urgently invited to do so by groups of students, who aired all their learning for his benefit. After gazing critically at the buildings and inquiring what was taught, cost, etc., however, he announced that he was getting a fair education by traveling and having come all the way from Los Angeles with "the boys" guessed he would stand by them.

Mrs. Towers was seen at her home last night and expressed herself very emphatically in regard to the statements made about her daughter Jessie and Fry. She says she intends to sue an afternoon paper for publishing what she says is a mesh of for publishing what she says is a mesh of falsehood. Mrs. Towers explains her actions by saying that she had promised Fry she would be at the stables to see his army go by, and, as she knew him to be very fond of flowers, took him a little

nosegay. She then discovered that the General had neglected to provide himself with tobacco, so she gave her daughter a quarter, telling her to run ahead of the army and buy the necessary article. She walked with him to meet her.

At Cumberland there was a noon halt of the army for dinner, consisting of a

General Fry Reaches Greenfield. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Ind., May 7 .- "Gen." L. C. Fry marched into Greenfield this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the head of his troops, 208 strong. Some small boys had ridden a black charger out to meet the army, and they kindly loaned the animal to "General" Fry, who rode him through the city to the camp, on the old circus grounds, on East Main street. The army has Forepaugh's old cfrcus tent, which it is utilizing for a lecture hall and a sleeping apartment. The "General," however, has his headquarters at the Guymon House. To-night about one hundred citizens paid 10 cents each to hear Fry lecture on "How to get rich on the interest of what you owe." It was a timede against bankers principally but conrade against bankers, principally, but contained some good points. The army is asking aid here, but says self-sustaining from this on. From here the march will be to Shelbyville, which they expect to reach Wednesday. From there they will go to Rushville. The citizens here

General Jennings's Division.

are showing but very little interest in the

movement, and the army will not remain

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., May 7 .- General Jennings's division of General Fry's army is approaching this city from the north. If not intoxicated or under the influence of men in that condition they will not be molested here. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered its men not to allow the army to take possession of any train. The army is expected in the city by noon to-morrow.

General Aubrey at Yorktown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., May 7.-General Aubrey's division of Fry's army arrived at Yorktown, four miles west of Muncie, this evening, and will spend the night there. The young general walked on to Muncie to find a suitable location for a two days' stay in Muncie, and the enterprising street-railway company located him in the fair

THE BENEFIT FOR MR. PAINE. A Large Sale of Seats for the Event-The Programme.

The sale of seats for the Press Club benefit for Dan L. Paine is very large, and it would be well, to insure a seat, to obtain it to-day. The programme is as follows: Variations from "Emperor" Quartet. Haydn Schliewen Quartet. Richard Schriewen, First Violin. Louise Schrader, Second Violin.

Rupert Koster, Viola. Adolph Schellschmidt, Violoncello. Mr. Paine's Poems.....Meredith Nicholson Reading, Original Sketch..Douglas Sherley "Oh, that We Were Maying"......Nevin Mrs. Enrique Miller.

Reading......James/Whitcomb Riley Intermission.

(a) Gavotte.....Bazzini Reading.....James Whitcomb Riley

Richard Greene Moulton's Lecture. Richard Greene Moulton gave the fifth of his lectures on "Stories as a Mode of Thinking" last evening at the Propylaeum. The "quiz" at 7 o'clock was largely attended, and the "Macbeth" study of character was reviewed. The subject for the new lecture last night was Shakspeare's "Tempest"-"Thinking About Providence." Moral elevation is given to the story of enchantment by presenting the supernatural as an engine of poetic justice. In many parts "The Tempest" was contrasted and likened to the story of "Monte Cristo."

The play was carried through in the same

lines used in the previous lecture. Parts of the play were explained and the relative passages were recited. Mr. Moulton gave the play with great dramatic fervor. The last of the series will be given next Monday evening, when the subject as a whole, "Stories as a Mode of Thinking," will be

ONE SUICIDE PREVENTED.

Patrolman Recer Saves a Woman by His Thoughtfulness.

Patrolman Recer was standing on Chesapeake street, yesterday, when he heard Mrs. Jacobs, residing at No. 3, quarreling with an unknown man at her door. Finally the two separated. Patrolman Recen overheard Mrs. Jacobs remark, as she left the man and went into the house, "Well, you won't be able to kill me for I'll do it my-

Patrolman Recer waited until the man had disappeared and, thinking that the woman was serious in her threat, went into the house and found her lying on the bed in the act of swallowing the contents of a small phial containing laudanum. Recer snatched the phial from Mrs. Jacobs as she attempted to take the contents. She fell back on the bed in a stupor and the officer hastened to summon the City Dispensary physicians. They succeeded in placing her out of danger. She assigned no cause for her actions.

The Bakers in Chattanooga. A dispatch from Chattanooga states that Mrs. William Baker, who claims to be the wife of a former employe of the Indianapolis News, has been deserted by her husband. She says she married William Baker a short time ago in Florida, and then came to Chattanooga, where her husband says he secured employment with one of the local papers. The newspapers there do not know him and say they have not employed him. He was formerly connected with the business department of the News and went south on account of his health, intending to return this spring, as he had not given up his position.

Mr. Huder Had a Spirited Horse. W. J. Huder, the druggist at Pennsylvania and Washington streets, was driving a spirited horse on Massachusetts avenue, last night, about 8 o'clock, when the animal became frightened at an electric car and dashed down the street. Mr. Huder was thrown to the ground, but escaped with slight injuries. The buggy was completely demolished by striking an electric

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. Derby and Silk, at Seaton's Hat Store.

Be Wise and Merry! Try Metzger & Co.'s pure California wines. They are the purest and best. Order some Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Angelica, etc., only \$1.25 per gallon. Tel. 407.

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. The Best Tonic. Is pure California wine. You get it at Schuller's, 106 and 108 North Meridian street.

RICH CUT GLASS

New shipment just at hand. Also a complete assortment of fine Leather Goods, Stick Pins, Silver Novelties, etc. Our line of Finger Rings is very complete and prices, considering quality, are the lowest offered.

Julius C. Walk,

Leading Jewelera 12 East Washington St. CAPON SPRINGS and

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, W. VA. Offers to the citizens of Indiana and elsewhere superior ALKALINE LITHIA WATERS. Also IRON WATERS
second to none. Alkaline Lithia Baths any temperature Superbelimate. Rates low. Drainage first-class.
Splendid Band for Lawn and Ballroom. Write for
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Office: No. 68 East Market Street.

This company offers a safe and convenient channel for making sound investments, and will be glad to advise with anyone having money to lend at any time. It has the best facilities for the transaction of such business, and can give satisfaction.

It will not as trustee or agent in any matter of business, official or private: also as executor and guardian under wills.

Persons desiring to borrow money should apply directly to the com-

OFFICERS. JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, HENRY EITEL,

Second Vice Prest. and Treasurer.

ADDISON C. HARRIS. SAM'L L. LOOK. First Vice President. Secretary.

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Tissue Paper

You are invited to our display of Tissue Paper Art Novelties at our store, commencing Wednesday, May

Cathcart, Cleland & Co., 6 E. Washington St.

HORSE SALE

Blair & Baker have their eighth semimonthly auction sale of horses Wednesday, May 9. Three hundred horses will be sold; most of them a better class of horses than offered at former sales. Stables, 90 South Tennessee street.

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